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WEATHER
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PEACE CONFEREES IN ACCORD WITH PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Exact Course to Be Pursued in Mexico Not Yet Decided.

CONFERENCE WILL MEET
NEXT WEEK IN NEW YORK

Some Way for Elimination of
Military Leaders Is Desire
of Envoys.

GEN. SCOTT GOES TO BORDER

May Outline to Villa Need of Con-
sideration for Other
Factions.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Pan-American conference considering means to restore peace to Mexico adjourned to-day, after having developed no divergence of opinion as to its general purposes, but leaving undecided the exact course to be pursued. It will reconvene in New York, probably early next week.

Meanwhile, the Latin-American diplomats will communicate with their governments and Secretary Lansing will confer with President Wilson.

It was reported to-night that the general form of the final appeal to the factional leaders had been agreed upon by the conferees and adjournment taken. While Mr. Lansing said it before the President, the secretary was said to be at work on a draft of the appeal to-night in consultation with Secretary Lane, who has kept in close touch with the Mexican situation. The appeal will be addressed to the Mexican people. Copies will be presented to the various Mexican leaders, to the governor of the Mexican states with-out regard to the faction they represent, and also be circulated throughout Mexico by American and Latin-American consular officers, bearing the ratification of all South and Central American governments.

Two days of conferences and hearing reports have brought all the participants in accord with President Wilson's general plan, which is promised on the fact that the great majority of the people of Mexico desire peace. The conferees were impressed that, while the armed forces are in position to keep the country in a state of turmoil, they are, nevertheless, only a small proportion of the people of Mexico.

While all the participants have signed their willingness to co-operate with the President's plan to induce the military factions to enter another peace conference, the South Americans are not sanguine of success unless some way can be found for the elimination of the military leaders and the recognition of all classes in Mexico.

QUESTIONS OF VAST

MOMENT FOR DECISION

It is realized that there are questions of vast moment, when considered in the light of Mexico's international obligations and the responsibilities of the nations which are preparing to sponsor her rehabilitation, that cannot be determined in any brief conferences, but must be the subject of deliberation.

Foremost is the extent to which the claims of the military chiefs shall be considered, and what concessions between them can be arranged. One development which emphasized that feature was the dispatch to-night of Major-General Scott, chief of staff of the army, to the Mexican border to confer with General Villa.

The War Department refused to comment on General Scott's mission. After a conference between General Scott and Secretary Lansing and Acting Secretary Breckinridge, of the War Department, it was said the general was going to readjust the American forces in the light of recent developments, which have threatened attacks on border towns. It is generally believed, however, that General Scott, in whom General Villa has expressed confidence, and to whom he often has turned for advice, will outline to the northern chieftain the need of consideration for the factions. This was taken to indicate that some of the conferees were impressed that the military successes and the extent of territory conquered by General Carranza would entitle him to a greater measure of consideration than General Villa has been inclined to admit.

BUSINESS ELEMENT

MUST BE CONSIDERED

Another point is the extent to which the business and industrial element, sometimes called the clientelists, must be taken into consideration. It is being urged in their behalf that most of them have not been identified with any military activity. A preliminary conference at the Argentine embassy, which was attended by Eduardo Tur-bide, former governor of the Federal district of Mexico City, and generally accredited a representative of the upper class of Mexico, indicated that this view was given weight especially by the three ambassadors of the A. B. C. powers, who dealt with this subject at the Niagara Falls conference last summer.

No official announcement was made of the proceedings to-day, and the participants declined to discuss details of their deliberations. Some, however, had no hesitancy in saying that there had been progress, and that they liked the general plan of the American government.

In the conference to-day were Secretary Lansing, Paul Fuller, President Wilson's unofficial adviser in Mexican affairs, and the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala. At the

(Continued on Second Page.)

Stick of Dynamite Found on Big Liner

Explosive Discovered Between
Hot and Cold Water Pipes
on the Arabic.

NEW YORK, August 6.—A stick of dynamite was found aboard the White Star liner Arabic before she sailed from this port for Liverpool on July 28, it became known at police headquarters here to-day. The explosive, in such a state of deterioration that experts said it would have exploded at the slightest jar, was found by a stewardess between hot and cold-water pipes. It was wrapped in newspapers. According to the information received at police headquarters, the dynamite was taken there and, after being examined, was destroyed.

The explosive was discovered the day before the steamer sailed with more than 16,000 tons of cargo, most of which was war supplies. One hundred and eighty-eight passengers, among them twelve Americans, were aboard the steamer. On the day the steamer sailed it was known that the cargo as well as the baggage of the passengers had been closely examined for bombs.

The Arabic was reported to have arrived safely at Liverpool to-day.

POLICE GUARD GERMAN SHIP

Lancaster Crew on Vessel at Charleston
Threaten Mutiny.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 6.—Police to-day guarded the German steamship Liebenfels, which has been here since the European war began, as the result of a threatened mutiny last night of the Lancaster crew of fifty-two. Captain Klattenhoff asked the aid of the local police after the East Indians, he said, had threatened violence to him and his officers. A squad of patrolmen was rushed to the Liebenfels, and soon had the men under control.

The men who shipped on the Liebenfels at Calcutta, India, have grown restive under their long confinement. Recently they notified the British consular representative here that they would not stay aboard the Liebenfels any longer. They also made a demand upon the United States immigration officials that they either be allowed to land or be sent back to Calcutta.

Arrangements for sending the crew back to Calcutta are being made. The British government, it is said, will pay for their passage.

HELD AS BANK ROBBERS

Alleged Members of Starr Gang Ar-
rested Near Chandler, Okla.

SAPULPA, OKLA., August 6.—Charged with being members of the Starr gang of bank robbers and suspected of being implicated in the robbery of banks at Keiser and Keystone, Walter Spess, S. K. Russell and "Boss" Erwin, all heavily armed, were arrested to-day without any show of resistance while enamped near Chandler, Okla., where alleged members of the Starr band are being tried.

Recently Sheriff Lew Whider received an anonymous letter which stated that an attempt would be made to liberate Henry Starr and the men accused of being his accomplices, now in jail at Chandler.

At Chandler to-day Claude Sawyer, another alleged member of the Starr gang, was found guilty of robbing the Stroud banks, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

POSSE CONTINUES SEARCH

Hundreds on Trail of Negro Assassin
of White Woman.

KANSAS CITY, MO., August 6.—Hope of capturing the negro who yesterday attacked Mrs. Henry Stafford, wife of a young farmer, in her home near Liberty, Mo., was not abandoned to-night by the posse of several hundred men who had trailed the negro over the wooded hills of Clay County for more than twenty-four hours.

Late to-day the bloodhounds, which had pointed out the negro's tracks all night and to-day, lost the trail. They were exhausted from the long hunt, and refused to continue.

The officers were confident the negro had not escaped from the territory formed by the Missouri River and the lines of men. These lines will be maintained through the night, and a patrol placed along the river bank.

AT WORK ON INDICTMENTS

Grand Jurors Still Investigating East-
land Accident.

CHICAGO, August 6.—No indictments against those held responsible for the disaster to the steamer Eastland will be returned until next week. Both the Federal and State grand juries which are investigating the Eastland accident to-day adjourned until next Tuesday. In the Federal building it was reported that experts were drafting indictments said to name six persons in connection with the disaster.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who, with a committee of local labor leaders, has been investigating the disaster, announced to-day that he will lay his findings up to date before President Wilson.

DROWNS HIMSELF AT SEA

Martin Vredenburg Jumps From Old
Dominion Line Steamer.

NORFOLK, VA., August 6.—Martin Vredenburg, of New York City, jumped from the steamer Madison, of the Old Dominion Line, on the way to Norfolk last night and was drowned. The following note was found this morning in his stateroom:

"Mr. Purser: Dear sir, kindly have inserted on your return to New York the following announcement in the New York Times, Sun and World: 'Drowned at sea, Martin Vredenburg, of New York City, in his seventy-third year.'"

ENGLAND'S COURSE IS NOT JUSTIFIED

Expert on International Relations
Reviews Recent Note of
Sir Edward Grey.

NO DOUBT OF LAW TO-DAY

Declaration of London Contains
Deliberate Restatement of
Rules of Naval War.

BY HANNIS TAYLOR,
Expert in International Law, Former
Minister to Spain.

I have delayed my answer to the recent note made some days ago by the International News Service for a review of Sir Edward Grey's note of July 23, denouncing British depredations upon our neutral commerce. In order to give calm and critical consideration to every part of it. In the meantime, I see that the note in question is not fully endorsed by the British press. Even the London Times thinks Sir Edward unconvincing in his plea of "necessity." And so the time has arrived at last when the infuriated who have been fanning at the feet of Great Britain, even to the point of surrendering our right to control the Panama Canal, can no longer deceive themselves. In return, we have received a blow in the face from the mailed hand that always lifts its despotic power to control the high seas above every other earthly consideration.

With brutal frankness, the British note admits that the normal international law of the world regulating the subjects of blockade and contraband must be superseded on the high seas by British orders in council, because it would be otherwise impossible for Great Britain to carry out her starvation blockade against the central kingdoms. To accomplish that end she claims, first, the right to blockade the neutral ports of Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden; second, to declare, by her own unilateral action, articles contraband which, by the Declaration of London solemnly prepared in her own capital in 1909, were to be exempt from seizure as such.

SCIENTIFIC RESTATEMENT

OF MARITIME LAW

It is vitally important to understand that the Declaration of London contains a deliberate and scientific restatement of the maritime international law of the world as it exists to-day.

International law formulated after the use of torpedoes and submarine mines was well understood. It was made as a "declaration concerning the laws of naval war" in a conference called at the invitation of the British government, which assembled at London with delegates from Germany, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, Austria, Russia, Japan, Holland and Spain. Article 66 of the declaration provides:

"The signatory powers undertake to insure the mutual observance of the rules contained in the present declaration in any war in which the belligerents are parties thereto. They will, therefore, issue the necessary instructions to their authorities and to their armed forces, and will take such measures as may be required in order to insure that it will be applied by their courts, and more particularly their prize courts."

The general report presented to the conference opens with this statement: "On the 27th of February, 1909, the British government addressed a circular to various powers inviting them to meet at a conference with the object of reaching an agreement as to the definition of the generally recognized principles of international law in the sense of article 7, paragraph 2, of the convention signed at The Hague on the 18th of October, 1907, for the establishment of an international prize court. This agreement appeared necessary to the British government on account of the divergences of view which had become apparent at the second peace conference in connection with the settlement of various important questions of international maritime law in time of war."

ELIMINATE ALL DIVERGENT
VIEWS ON VITAL QUESTIONS

At the instance of Great Britain the representatives of the great maritime nations met in her capital to eliminate all divergent views as to the vital questions of international maritime law by declaring, as legal experts, what such law actually is to-day.

The declaration is not a statute proclaiming new law; it is a direct compiling and restating of old law admitted to be such by all the parties interested. After carefully restating such rules, all the signatory powers solemnly agreed "to insure the mutual observance of such rules contained in the present declaration in any war in which the belligerents are parties thereto."

We were all represented in the London conference by Rear-Admiral Stockton who in his excellent handbook on international law, largely devoted to the results of the conference, has said:

"The Declaration of London has been approved by the President of the United States and was ratified by the Senate on April 23, 1912. Whether formally ratified or not by the signatory and other powers, it has the authoritative weight due to the unanimous vote of the representatives of the great maritime powers and to their declaration that it represents the actual principles of international law upon the subjects dealt with. It is highly satisfactory to know that so many questions of the conflicting schools of Continental Europe and of England and America have been finally and formally agreed upon."

There we have the whole matter in a nutshell. After long and patient examination the British experts in international law, sitting as the representatives

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

AMERICAN FORCES FIRE ON HAITIANS

Take Possession of Office of Port,
National Palace and Gun-
boat Pacificque.

POPULACE HIGHLY EXCITED

President of Senate Cables New
Protest Against Occupation
of Territory.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI, August 6.—American naval forces to-day took possession of the office of the port, the National Palace and the Haitian gun-boat Pacificque, which arrived in Port au Prince this morning. During the movement to take the office of the port, the Americans opened fire on the Haitians, and one Haitian was killed.

The occupation of the office of the port and the National Palace gave the Americans the last positions held by the Haitians. The populace has been thrown into consternation by the operations of the Americans. The president of the Senate, in the name of the nation to-day, called Solon Menos, Haitian minister to the United States, a new protest against the occupation of Haitian territory by the American naval forces.

The American authorities have notified the diplomatic body and the consular agents that Colonel Ed. K. Cole, United States Marine Corps, and commander of the American expeditionary forces, is entrusted with the maintenance of order and the safeguarding of life and property.

Captain Edward L. Beach, chief of staff to Admiral Caperton, remains in charge of the work of settling any differences of an administrative nature which may arise with the Haitian authorities.

Dr. Rossario Bobo, leader of the revolution, arrived here to-day on board the United States refrigerator ship Celtic. On landing he was cheered by the populace.

BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT

ARRIVES AT CAPE HAITIEN

CAPE HAITIEN, August 6.—The American battleship Connecticut has arrived here from Port au Prince and landed men. The American authorities have taken over control of Cape Haitien. American marines are disarming the people of the city, and forces of the revolution have received orders not to enter the city limits.

ADDITIONAL REGIMENT

ORDERED TO HAITI

WASHINGTON, August 6.—An additional regiment of marines was ordered to Haiti to-day to reinforce Rear-Admiral Caperton's men now maintaining order in Cape Haitien and Port au Prince. They will sail from Philadelphia next week in the cruiser Tennessee, and Colonel L. W. Waller, U. S. M. C., commanding the advance base marine detachment, will be placed in charge of operations ashore in Haiti under the direction of Admiral Caperton. He will have available in all 1,500 men, seventy-nine machine guns and four three-inch navy field pieces.

The following announcement was made to-day at the Navy Department: "In order that the duty of the men in Haiti may not prove too trying under tropical conditions, it has been decided to send an additional force of 500 marines from Philadelphia. This force will embark on the U. S. S. Tennessee Monday or Tuesday and sail immediately for Haiti."

The Tennessee, recently returned from duty at Haiti, now is at New York loading supplies and coal. She will return to Philadelphia after landing the marines in Haiti.

A meeting of the Haitian Parliament will be held Sunday in Port au Prince to elect a President. Resolvo Bobo, leader of the successful revolution in Northern Haiti, is thought to be en route to the capital with 500 soldiers. His representatives have promised Admiral Caperton that the troops will disarm on their arrival. This is taken to mean that Bobo expects to be elected to the presidency without further fighting his chief opponent, General Blot, a supporter of the overthrown government, having left the country.

Florida Mob Hugs Negro.

THIRY, FLA., August 6.—A mob attacked the jail at Thiry last night, overpowered the jailor, got Will Leach, a negro, brought him here and hanged him in front of the railway station. He was charged with attacking the seven-year-old white girl here June 30.

Richmond's
Dollar Day
Wednesday,
August 11, 1915

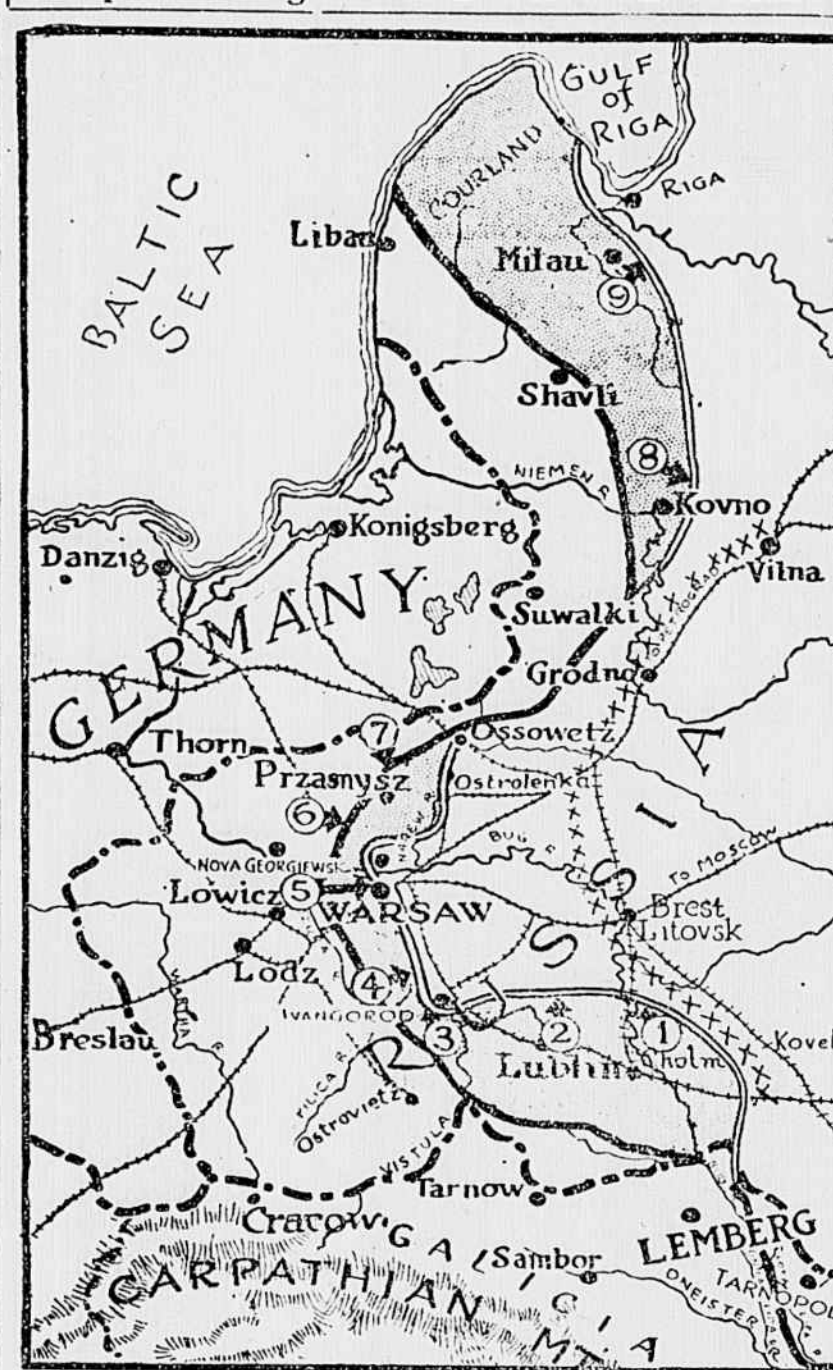
To make this day the most successful of its kind the merchants of Richmond have spent time and money to enable themselves to offer to the public unheard of values for ONE DOLLAR.

The LATEST NEWS about anything is always the most desired, and THE TIMES-DISPATCH will have the advantage in this case to advise you TWELVE HOURS later than any other paper the interesting details of this remarkable shopping day.

Be sure and get THE TIMES-DISPATCH that morning. It will have news in it that is not printed anywhere else.

Remember---
Wednesday, August
11, 1915

Map Showing German Drive on Warsaw



The German armies occupied in these operations in Poland are commanded as follows: (1) Von Mackensen, (2) Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, (3) Von Koevess, (4) Von Woyrsch, (5) Prince Leopold of Bavaria, (6) Von Hindenburg, (7) Von Gallwitz, (8) Von Scholtz and (9) Von Buelow.

HELD FOR USING MAILS IN SCHEME TO DEFRAUD

Philip C. Wadsworth, of Texas City,
Texas, Under Arrest in
New York.

HIS BAIL IS FIXED AT \$2,500

Indictment Returned by Federal
Grand Jury at Atlanta for Con-
nection With Cotton Growers' Co-
operative Society of Alabama.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Philip C. Wadsworth, of Texas City, Tex., was arrested at a brokerage office here to-day, charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud. Wadsworth, in April, 1912, promoted the sale of the stock of the Cotton Growers' Co-operative Society of Alabama, a \$500,000 corporation.

Wadsworth was arraigned before a United States commissioner, and held in \$2,500 bond for a hearing on August 26. He was arrested on an indictment returned by a Federal grand jury at Atlanta, Ga.

The general offices of the Cotton Growers' Society were in Atlanta. The indictment against Wadsworth charges that the charter was fraudulently obtained; that no part of the capital stock was subscribed for at the time the application was made, and that it never was intended to have capital stock of \$500,000. It further alleges that letters mailed at Atlanta by Wadsworth, who is said to have controlled the society, were intended to defraud W. J. Speights, of Buchanan, Ga.; W. L. Lovett, of Luthersville, Ga.; H. A. Childs, of Butler, Ga.; J. H. Mizell, of Buchanan, and others.

The indictment further charges that in the promotion and sale of the stock of the society, Wadsworth falsely represented that the corporation was in good faith offering valuable stock; that it was a bona fide corporation, and was formed for the purpose of creating a system for the marketing of the American cotton crop, so as to obtain for a grower a reasonable price for the cotton produced by a plan of co-operation. It is charged that the literature sent through the mails stated that there was to be a bond issue of \$200,000,000, and that the total reserve was \$250,000,000.

The plans of the society, it is alleged, also called for the appointment of superintendents and other officials in various parts of the cotton belt. Wadsworth is said to have represented to the cotton growers that they were "easy marks for the manipulators, who were robbing them to the extent of \$120,000,000 a year."

Co-operation was the weapon, it is claimed, Wadsworth told the growers, by which they could take a commanding position in the market before next Christmas. Wadsworth also is said to have told the growers that representatives in the cotton belt were collecting cotton sufficient to assure a market price of 15 cents a pound.

S. & W. MOUNTAIN EXCURSION.
Last Mountain Excursion will leave Byrd Street Station 11:15 A. M. Tuesday, August 17. \$2.00 Lynchburg and return; \$3.00 Roanoke etc. Phone Madison 457 for further particulars.

JUDGE BOYD DISMISSES WARRANT IN MCCOY CASE

Discharges Defendant on Ground
That Record of Bill of Indict-
ment Is Imperfect.

PRESENTED AT FT. SMITH, ARK.

One of Large Number of Men in Various
Sections of Country Charged
With Conspiracy to Defraud U. S.
Through Distilling Operations.

ASHVILLE, N. C., August 6.—Judge James E. Boyd, of the United States Court for the Western District of North Carolina, sitting upon a preliminary hearing in the case of the United States government against Thomas C. McCoy, of this city, charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with the operation of the Caspar and other distilleries in Arkansas and Missouri, to-day dismissed the warrant of arrest and discharged the defendant on the ground that the record of the bill of indictment presented at Fort Smith, Ark., was imperfect, and that the government had introduced no evidence whatever in its effort to show cause why the defendant should be taken to Fort Smith for trial on the charges named.

Judge Boyd, in disposing of the case, held that, although the indictment against McCoy was sufficient in form and substance, there was not certified any record to show that a criminal term of court had been held at Fort Smith with a judge presiding, that any grand jury had been sworn and impaneled, or that the indictment had ever been returned to court by a grand jury duly sworn and impaneled.

The government rested its case against McCoy to-day, offering this bill of indictment, when upon the court held that there was no evidence, dismissed the warrant and discharged the defendant.

DECLINES TO PRESENT

ANY FURTHER EVIDENCE

Judge Boyd then stated to the attorneys for the government that he was ready to hear the case upon the affidavit and warrant, and that they might introduce any testimony in their possession tending to show probable cause against McCoy as to the offenses charged in the copy of the indictment. The government, however, declined to present any evidence further than to offer the copy of the indictment returned at Fort Smith.

Judge Boyd's ruling does not deprive the government of any of its rights in the matter of a new procedure against McCoy. McCoy's arrest here followed the returning of true bills by the Fort Smith grand jury some weeks ago against a large number of distillers in various sections of the country, wherein the government alleged that it had lost millions of dollars through distilling frauds which evaded the payment of taxes. Defendants who have been indicted and arrested in connection with the alleged frauds include:

Knox Booth, of Nashville; James Zuber, of Atlanta; John L. Caspar, of Fort Smith; Fred Bowles, of Oklahoma City; J. B. Thomas, of Millner, Ga.; S. L. Williams, of McDowell County, N. C.; Newton C. Spradley, of Springfield, Mo.; J. Henry Brock, of Fort Smith, and Moses P. Brown, of Davie County, N. C.

RUSSIANS FIGHTING HARD TO CUT OFF MEANS OF SUPPLY

Garrison in Great Camp of
Novogeorgievsk Is
Kept Intact.

ARMY CORPS CALCULATED
TO HOLD OUT FOR MONTHS

Object to Deprive Germans of
Use of Railway Lines and
of Vistula River.

TEUTONS CAPTURE IVANGOROD

Kaiser May Endeavor to Force Czar
to Accept Separate
Peace.

Ivangorod Fortress Abandoned to Teutons

NOVOGEORGIEVSK, the great Russian fortress to the north of Warsaw, is now the sole possession of the Russians along the Vistula River. Here it is supposed by the Russians to stand as a barrier behind its well-fortified lines against the oncoming forces of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

Like Warsaw, the Ivangorod fortress, southeast of the capital, also has been abandoned to the Teutons. As was the case at Warsaw, the Russians destroyed the bridges crossing the Vistula before they evacuated. While they left the Warsaw fortifications virtually intact to the invaders, those at Ivangorod were demolished, according to Berlin.

North of Warsaw, the Germans in the Narew region are continuing their drive of the Russians while in their retreat, by reason of the fact that the southern sector of the Russians is declared still to be in retreat, but offering resistance in rear-guard actions. How many prisoners have fallen into the hands of the armies of the central powers in their capture of Warsaw and Ivangorod has not been stated.

The Austrians hope to capture large numbers of the Muscovites in their retreat, by reason of the fact that recent heavy rains between the Vistula and the Bug have increased the difficulties of traversing the marshy districts. Vienna asserts that the situation of these forces is precarious.

To the northwest, around Riga, while the populace still is leaving the capital of the Baltic provinces, Petrograd claims that the Germans have been checked. Further south, however, the Germans are declared to be pressing the Russians back more and more to the east.

LONDON, August 6.—With the exception of the great entrenched camp of Novogeorgievsk, the Russians have evacuated the whole line of the Vistula River. Ivangorod, the southern fortress, having fallen into the hands of the Austro-German army, the Russians are now making their way eastward to the Brest-Litovsk line.

The decision of the general staff to leave the garrison in Novogeorgievsk is announced in Petrograd dispatches. The object is to deprive the Germans of the use of railway communications and of the Vistula River for bringing up supplies for their armies.

Novogeorgievsk is situated at the junction of the Vistula, Narew and Wkra Rivers, to the northwest of Warsaw. It is calculated by military observers here that any army corps can hold out there for many months, as the camp is protected by massive earthworks, which doubtless have been enlarged and improved since the Russians were compelled to begin their retirement.

The laying of siege to Novogeorgievsk may prove one of the most interesting operations of the war, as it doubtless will show whether earthworks are less susceptible to the fire of high explosives than are cupola forts.

REPORTS SAY NOTHING

OF RETIRING ARMIES

Of the retiring Russian armies the official reports say nothing. The Russians, however, destroyed bridges over the Vistula and took other means to place obstacles in the path of their pursuers, while others of their forces continue to offer stubborn resistance to the Germans and Austrians south and north who are trying to forge a ring around them.

The general opinion here is that the Russians commenced their retirement in time to escape this ring.

A serious menace, seemingly, to the Russians is General von Buelow's advance in the Baltic provinces. While, according to Petrograd, the Germans have been thrown back immediately south of Riga, they have made a further advance east of Poniwesch, toward the Dvinsk-Vilna-Petrograd railway.

Some critics believe this move means that the Germans, unless they succeed in smashing the Russian army, intend to make an effort to advance further into Russia and endeavor to force Grand Duke Nicholas to accept a separate peace. With the history of previous incursions of Russia before them,

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